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**The U-Boat Campaign in Germany.**  
It is apparent from the numerous explanations and defenses of the U-boat campaign prepared and circulated in Germany that the Imperial authorities are having a difficult time convincing the people that it is worth what it cost.

Its first and principal effect was to align against Germany the United States and all the other neutral nations which took over the submarine ruthlessness. This has already produced naval and military results of supreme consequence, which Teutonic authorities may belittle to encourage the populations of their countries, but which are not going to be underestimated long by the general staffs, if they are now.

Several of the nations which Germany forced into the war last year have not yet made considerable military contributions against her, but this does not mean that they have not done the Teutons injury or will not do them injury in the future. We may be sure that German and Austrian manufacturers and merchants realize that the destruction of their enterprises in foreign countries means at present, and what the loss of friendship of weak nations will mean in the future. If a year ago, or two years ago, they hoped for a victory that would enable them to practically shoot their goods into foreign markets, they must know by this time that no such situation can be brought about. Instead of forcing alien peoples at the point of the bayonet to buy from them, they will have to build up their trade again in the face of national and individual distrust and hatred that will not be overcome in years.

When U-boat ruthlessness was undertaken on a grand scale eighteen months ago Germany was told that England would be brought to sue for peace because of starvation within a period of three months from February 15, 1917. This was believed in Germany; and in Germany it was also believed that the United States was "too proud" and too cowardly to fight. But England was not starved, and the United States revealed its true spirit. The U-boat successes spurred the Allies on to the adoption of methods of offense and defense against submarines that have greatly restricted their effectiveness. The seas are not unsexed, but they are open to Allied shipping; and at last the Kaiser's Government has been forced to admit through Admiral von Holtzendorff that the submarines cannot stop the flow of American troops, foodstuffs and munitions to our co-belligerents in Europe.

The confessions and admissions now made by the German authorities indicate a popular feeling of dismay, incredulity and doubt in Germany that may prove troublesome to the Government; and the disclosure of the details that have been practiced on the public should have a profound effect on the progress of the internal disagreements now so plain in Germany.

**Kultur's Falsehoods.**

The reckless and lavish lying of the Prussian authorities is a thing to amaze the merely unvarnished. They have consistently falsified for home consumption the actual history of the war. They have inflated the prospects and they have distorted or denied the facts. They said that the United States was invaded from the air; they said first that the Americans would not come to France, then that they had not come, then that they were negligible as a fighting force. And these lies are but a few of the most credible. Every day others are reported, so wild that one can hardly imagine fools great enough to tell them or to believe them.

For all this card house of home propaganda the Prussian will have to answer to his own populace that day when the truth first comes unmistakably before their eyes. He cannot fool all the people all the time; not even the German people. He may fool a few across the Rhine, but not a few across the Rhine. And when every allowance for mere rumor has been made, there remains enough deceit to turn even the docile stomach of a Hun. When the lie breaks the Teuton multitude will learn that there is no man over them whom they can trust. And in that hour and for that reason they may turn against such leaders as could not keep faith even with their own.

It may be that when the war is over we shall have changed a phrase. The Roman poet said "Credat JUDAEUS APPELLA"; but the Jew nowadays is no longer credulous. The moderns only yesterday said "Tell that to the Marines." But nowadays even the celebrated Captain SWENNEY has seen the world, cities and men. Perhaps we shall say henceforward in like case "Tell it to the Hun."

**The Draft Treaty.**

The draft treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which was ratified yesterday and became immediately effective, will, it is expected, work to the benefit of both nations. Nor will there be injustice to the individual. A British subject in America, between the ages of 21 and 44, will be subject to our selective service law. This will not apply to Australians or Irish, unless the empire applies compulsory service to those islands. All Americans in Great Britain or Canada between the ages of 21 and 31 will be drafted under the conscription laws of Great Britain; and older men will come under the treaty provisions in the event of Congress advancing the draft age, say to 40 years.

The treaty will result in the elimination of slackers now living under two flags. Both armies will be increased, and there will disappear the feeling of injustice that has been harbored among persons who saw aliens escape the draft while they themselves or their relatives were taken. Of course a great many British subjects have been enlisting at the empire's recruiting stations in New York, but the treaty will clean the slate. British subjects who have taken out their first papers for citizenship here will be permitted to enlist within the next two months in the British or the Canadian forces. Failing to take advantage of this privilege, they will be prepared for General Pershing.

Considering the care and deliberation that attaches to all treaties, this one has been brought with good speed to an equitable conclusion. It treats every man as if he were in his own country.

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**Cruelties of the Raid Made by Wealth Upon Art.**

In the last few years THE SUN has occasionally made note of changes, both physical and mental, in Greenwich Village; recently it was to remark the phenomenon, unique at least in Manhattan, of the well-to-do driving the comparatively poor out of a region by offering higher rents. The well-to-do, as we then viewed them, were the poets, artists, thinkers, epigrammatists, dramatists, silver spoon socialists and those amateur spookkeepers who hang up peacock-blue signs, with legends like "Yo Yellow Yak," and sell to Those Who Understand something nobody needs.

Who kills by the sword perishes by it. The green grasshopper preys upon the locust and the chicken gets the green grasshopper. The highbrow, driving the honest weaver of spaghetti into the abode of Art, is now in peril himself. The magazine *Good Furniture*, in an article praising some fine work that has come from the really industrious craftsmen of the Village, views with alarm the prospect of the workers' banishment from the territory that is bounded by Fourteenth and Houston streets and Sixth avenue and the Hudson River.

"Unfortunately for these expert craftsmen and craftswomen, people of fashion imagined that it would be a smart and clever thing to help the younger artists by living among them or at least by having 'working' studios in the neighborhood, where they could give 'artistic teas.' In fact, living in 'The Village' became the style among people of ample leisure and financial means. The result has been that rents have recently been doubled in Greenwich Village and the would-be helpers of our artists have inflicted on their proteges the most cruel of all hardships, that of increased expenditures. Possibly, in time, our so-called art nation will drive the artists out of town, unless steps are taken to protect these serious and harassed people. In America our best craftsmen always suffer severely because art patrons consider works of art and, indeed, the very lives of artists, from a sentimental and picturesque point of view rather than on a practical basis of living operations. So that, with the best intentions, our art patrons are too often inclined to kill real art by ill advised and misguided attentions."

"Unless steps are taken to protect these serious and harassed people!" Yes, but who is to take the steps? The zoning committee thought its work was done when it set the Village aside as a residential district, much to the joy of the inhabitants and of the landlords. But the city government, unless the courts will hold that being fashionable is a heavy manufacturing industry, cannot oust the rich folks who have intruded upon the domain of art and thought.

Will the landlords do anything to protect the serious and harassed? It is not likely. When a landlord is getting \$3,000 a year rent for an old house that brought only \$1,200 five years ago, the thought of going back to old patrons and old rents seriously harasses him. He has knocked out partitions and ceilings and made studies. He has removed small windows and replaced them with large ones facing that north light which the artist must have or make a dub of it. He has installed electric lighting where gas used to burn. He has employed archi-

tect to transform the old basements into real first floors. He has painted and papered and hung out window boxes for flowers, and put colonial spindles in the old staircases. His reward has been great, thanks to the anxiety of Wealth to come close to Art. The old house that was rented perhaps piecemeal, with the monthly or weekly payments not very certain, now is leased for long terms. Yet he must feel guilty, when the checks come crackling in, to think that the earnest young men and women who supplied the atmosphere he has capitalized are being driven from the Village. The magazine from which we have quoted gives specifically the case of the furniture craftsman PETER MYER, a young Dutchman from Java, who has had a studio in the sacred precincts for nine years.

"The popularity of Greenwich Village as a place of fashion and the gracious presence of women of style, leisure and wealth about the locality, has worked to his financial detriment, as it has to the financial detriment of all self-respecting and industrious artists and craftsmen in New York city. If art is to prosper among us, we must learn to create living conditions that are permanent and equitable for our craftsmen. To have well meaning people giving prizes here and there, to have pink teas in industrial quarters, to have fashionable pageants and magnificent masquerades as a means of stimulating our native art, is to sap the very foundations of thrift and prosperity in the isolated neighborhoods of America where talented craftsmen and designers labor."

talistic corruption" has contributed to MOONEY's conviction. Mr. MALONE ought to designate the corrupt capitalists and tell for what purposes and to whom they paid their money. Mere glittering generalities only serve to inflame popular passion, oftentimes against those who are wholly innocent of offence. We are not yet prepared to believe that the whole judicial system of California is incompetent, perverted and corrupt; and it is only fair to the great body of the judiciary of that State that Mr. MALONE should tell the public who were the men whose "judicial intrigue" brought about the conviction which he denounces as unjust.

The connection is not obvious between the Russian revolution and the Mooney case; yet Mr. MALONE finds in the Russian revolution signs of the better conditions which are to prevail in the reconstruction period after the war. Assuming that there is merit in MOONEY's case, it will not be helped by praising a revolution which has brought a great nation into a condition of anarchy and made its people slaves to a reign of terror. Mr. MALONE may find hope in that sort of thing, but most intelligent Americans find nothing but horror in it.

MOONEY's cause will only be injured by extravagant and intemperate utterances in his behalf. His friends should confine themselves to specific facts, capable of legal proof, tending to show that he was wrongly convicted.

**Registering Liberty Bonds.**

The Treasury Department is studying a plan for the registration of Liberty bonds of the fourth loan under which each bond would bear a coupon which the purchaser could fill out, detach and mail to Washington, where it would be properly filed away. The bond could not be transferred without recording the transfer, and the loss of bonds by theft would be guarded against measurably.

It is also probable that in operation such a scheme would prevent many holders of small bonds from exchanging them for worthless securities offered by glib swindlers who promise larger returns than the Government or any legitimate business can make. Not a few of these rascals make their trades hand to hand. They have their bogus stock certificates in their pockets, they meet their victims and talk them into a state of financial imbecility and get the good bonds before the unfortunates whose savings they are stealing recover their senses. In a great many cases the game could not be worked if the bonds were not immediately available, or if their transfer involved correspondence with Washington, in the course of which delay would give opportunity for reflection.

One of the greatest benefits that can possibly come to the country from the war is to have the bonds of the United States owned by its citizens in small lots. Any scheme that will encourage this is distinctly in the public interest; and any scheme that will make it more difficult for thieves to rob innocent patriotic investors will have the support of everybody except the thieves.

Those eminent publicists who took German money, kept half of it and spent the other half foolishly should be turned over to Germany to be punished by an outraged Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

Germany is preparing to reap a rich harvest of American dollars from tourists after the war. Not entirely a dream, perhaps. One post-propagandist has been found to have \$100,000 more than he had before to spend on a tour in the fatherland.

The Protestant Synod now being held in Berlin is greatly shocked by the decadence of German morals since the beginning of the war. It finds that German morality has sunk low, especially among the youth, who are committing excesses and taking liberties unheard of before the war.—*News from Europe.*

How terrible will be the state of Germany if the morals of her people sink to the level of the morals of her rulers!

"The public does not understand," says a raincoat maker, "that the raincoat industry is different from any other because of the peculiar quality of the merchandise and its manner of manufacture. Of the intricacies of the raincoat business the public may be ignorant; but when a raincoat maker has a Government inspector the public has a pretty clear notion of what is on foot."

Count Von LUBKE says the search of his person at Halifax was "a disgraceful breach of international law." Does he not know that the Kaiser has abolished international law?

Ambassador FRANCIS says he will stay in Russia if he has to live on wheels. The Bolsheviks ought to be able to supply the wheels.

The Gulf Stream.

There's a brown stream that is flowing through the blue Atlantic waters. There's a warm stream that is coming from the new world to the old. And the way of it is silent in a broad, majestic passage.

And its mighty course is hidden from the eyes that would behold.

Deep the springs are that have fed it, from the centuries opening.

From the pioneers who labored that the nation should be free.

From the prophets and the martyrs, from the leaders and the mothers.

And the host of them that perished for the sake of liberty.

So the brown stream cleaves the ocean to effect a transformation.

That the world shall be delivered from the icy bonds of death.

And within the stricken countries joy shall be again springing.

And the land of the living shall bloom in the fervor of its breath.

McLAREN'S WISDOM.

**THE BUSINESS DILEMMA.**

Lessons From the Past to Guide Federal Tax Layers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I have read with much care your leading editorial article entitled "The Worst Kind of Vicious Tax Legislation," and I heartily approve of the fair way in which you handle the entire proposition, but the following additional suggestions have occurred to me that may be of some interest.

The laws which were framed by the last Congress for the major part of the income tax, apparently attempted to exempt the farmer and the laborer. The farmer was entirely exempted from the action of the Food Administration bill. We are not discussing the propriety of such exemption, but since then we have heard of many speeches in the halls of Congress in rank condemnation of the farmer, and the profiteer is always alibi. While the farmer has been taken large profits.

Taking the illustration in your editorial article, the company capitalized at \$1,000,000, doing a business of \$20,000,000 a year, would probably much prefer, if the matter were left to it, to make a reasonable amount each year—and by a reasonable amount I should say a normal profit of from 12 per cent. to 20 per cent.—which would represent a pre-war normal profit. Through absolutely unforeseen circumstances beyond its control, this company has been doing business in a market where it was obliged to anticipate its wants for supplies and demand will force this company to make an abnormal profit almost, it would seem, by accident, and Congress proposes to take the major portion of that away from it. That is the proposition, as we understand it.

But the next page in the chapter appears to me to be the answer to the question as to what will happen, probably very shortly. The conservative managers of the business in question realize that they have to buy six months' supplies ahead, covering \$2,000,000 or more of all their materials; otherwise they may as well shut up shop and not operate in the market. This is the only way supplies can be secured under present conditions. They buy supplies which amount to \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000 on the present market. When the break does come it probably will be as sharp as the advance, and we may expect a decline of 50 per cent. in the price of these supplies. This is not only possible, but is reasonably sure to happen.

When the war stops, if the war stops suddenly as it began, just that suddenly the decline in these materials will begin and the inexorable law of supply and demand will force this decline and the money made in very many instances, in fact in almost all instances, by these unusual advances will be taken to cover a large portion of similar losses.

But the farmer from California, who is getting \$140 a ton for cherries that cost probably \$20; the farmer of the middle West, who is getting 100 per cent. or more profit on his sugar beet and other products, is not placed in such a position. He does not have to carry stocks in anticipation, that is, stocks of merchandise. He is not loaded with high priced goods to enable him to continue doing business, but he is loaded with the service of his industry. This is the unusual advance, and yet is not included to any extent as a profiteer. That title is kept for the business man, a man who will be in a most dangerous position as soon as peace is declared.

Mr. Schwab told us on Saturday that he was giving his life in defense of the nation in the service of the Government. The papers tell us that at the end of the war there will be a shortage of 10,000,000 tons of shipping. In other words, America will supply the entire world of shipping in one year. A neighbor, with a little more than limited capital, made \$250,000 in 1914 and lost more than \$250,000 from unavoidable depreciation in 1915.

Our experience with business men is that they have already come forward loyally to the support of the Government without complaint, that they have paid their full share or more of the taxes and that they should not be branded as profiteers as various agitators have endeavored to brand them in many instances; nor should they be unfairly taxed in the manner now suggested in Congress.

GEO. W. H. ROBERTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 30.

**COSTUMES WANTED.**

Dramatic Clubs Should Search Their Wardrobes for War Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—At the instigation of General Pershing the Over Theatre League is trying to supply our soldiers in the rest and training areas in France with entertainment from "home." We have found that the boys like nothing better than to get up their own shows. Costumes are not to be had in France. Through the generosity of New York managers and costumers twenty crates of costumes and wigs have already been shipped, but, as one of our coaches complains, "What are twenty among a million?"

Have amateur and professional actors and amateur dramatic clubs, particularly those suited for minstrel and broad comedy vaudeville shows, which they would like to put into this service? If they will send them to America's Over Theatre League, they will be shipped to France and used in camp after camp until they drop apart.

WINTHROP AMES.

For the League.

New York, July 30.

**TAXES ON BONDS.**

The Plight in Which Many Investors Find Themselves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Your article in THE SUN of Saturday on "Taxation of Liberty Bonds" hits the nail on the head.

Here in Massachusetts we have a State Income tax of 6 per cent. and a war tax of 10 per cent. on the income tax. This does not include the local taxes.

I have bought Liberty bonds and saved 2 per cent. on the order so far. Now I will have to pay bonds to pay this tax, and stand a further loss owing to the depreciation of the bonds.

Anything Uncle Sam wants that I have got he is welcome to, but I cannot buy any more Liberty bonds and pay this tax, whose origin and birth are due to nothing more or less than political chicanery. T. B. GRIPPIN.

NORTH BOREHAM, MASS., July 30.

**ENGLAND'S DAY.**

The Services at St. Paul's Chapel Next Sunday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In Washington Square, Philadelphia, this morning I read with the greatest interest the excellent letter of Mr. Charles S. Hartwell urging THE SUN to influence a due observance of "England's Day." Now go to it! Do your bit toward having the day celebrated as it should be. Strangely this year both the French and the Belgian Day fell on a Sunday.

You will be pleased to note that appropriate ceremonies will be held in Washington's own church, St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton street, at 10:30 A. M. on August 4, when a sermon will be preached by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. William Montague Gieck, and the service will be attended by representatives of the British and Canadian army, to whom seats in the Government gallery have been reserved. This church was the place of worship of the British colonial officials prior to the Revolution, and is now as then the natural church headquarters of the descendants of George Washington's officers and descendants of other British subjects then, as now, fighting against a German King and the Huns. This church was the place of worship of the British colonial officials prior to the Revolution, and is now as then the natural church headquarters of the descendants of George Washington's officers and descendants of other British subjects then, as now, fighting against a German King and the Huns.

T. HUGH BOORMAN.

Colonel C. E. N. Y. G.

New York, July 30.

**THE SIGN OF GLORY.**

Would It Be Well to Make the Gold Star on the Flag Official?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—At various times since the outbreak of the war there have appeared in THE SUN letters from persons suggesting a method of indicating the death of one in the service of his country. Some have suggested the substitution of the red star for the blue one, others the placing of a golden star, and still others the placing of a blue star. The suggestion of placing the blue star on a golden band, half an inch wide, of a taffeta ribbon. The substitution of the black star for the blue was advocated by many who claimed that black was the symbol of mourning. Other suggestions were made, such as placing the gold star on the red margin, the white star on the red margin, the red star in the white field and the golden circle around the blue star.

Notwithstanding all these suggestions, however, no method of indicating a soldier's or sailor's death has been officially approved. Persons flying service flags use the method best suited to their taste and let it go at that. Some means should be found to standardize the manner in which a death in the service shall be indicated. Then there will be no misunderstanding, and the public will be enabled to tell at a glance that a man from this or that household has made the great sacrifice.

In view of the need of standardizing a method would it not be a good idea to adopt the gold star and place it on the service flag? The suggestion is made as the result of the President's approval of the suggestion that relatives of American soldiers and sailors lost in the service wear a black band with a gold star for each member of the family killed in the defense of the nation. In fixing it with approval the President made no mention of the service flag, so long as he approved of the gold star as the method of indicating the death of one in the service what is to prevent the method being used for service flags?

New York, July 30.

**CITY EMPLOYEES' PAY.**

As Man Who Gets About Sees Examples of Injustice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The splendid advocacy and reasonable arguments set forth in THE SUN in behalf of underpaid public servants are in some instances about to bear fruit immediately, while many others, it is safe to say, will be decided for under the budget of next year.

Connected with a title company for many years as a searcher and having necessarily daily recourse to city and county offices in the prosecution of my duties, I have seen many and glaring inequalities and injustices in the salaries of the employees.

Almost as a rule the poorly paid clerk does the work, while the fellow in charge looks wise and keeps his finger nails well trimmed and polished.

But that is not the worst. The little "boss" as a rule receives a salary wholly disproportionate to the services he renders.

Let me cite you an instance of a few things in a New York county office a few years ago.

The Bureau of Standards was trying to standardize salaries. One "boss" exercised authority over three men in his division by occult influences had his salary of \$3,000 untouched, while another with twelve men under him had his salary reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,400; and another, with five men under him, was cut from \$2,800 to \$2,000.

The Bureau of Standards did not know either of these men, but political "pull" did the trick. I am inclined to think that the head of the office should be given sole power to determine the qualifications and compensation of those serving under him, in which event I believe more even handed justice would obtain.

TITLE EMPLOYEE.

New York, July 30.

**WATER FOR THE BIRDS.**

Conservation of Beauty and Utility Within the Reach of All.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Last evening I saw a bird trying to get a drink from a small shallow depression in a sidewalk where some one had evidently been sprinkling water some time earlier. The surrounding stones were dry, the road, grass, etc., were likewise dry.

**SOME DETAILS OF THE SUGAR SHORT-AGE AND ITS EFFECTS.**

Conservation and Substitutes Will Tide Us Over in Comfort Until a Time of Plenty Comes.

From the Publications of the Food Administration. Sugar now takes a leading part in the conservation programme. It is necessary to place severe restrictions on manufacturers of sugar and the distributing trade, and further developments may make additional restrictions imperative. Measures have been taken for equitable apportionment of sugar supply in all markets of the country.

The household allowance through the month of July has continued as heretofore and sugar for canning may be had on the certificate plan outside of that allowance. At the same time households are urged to keep as far within the allowance as possible and to apply the rule in preserving of "maximum canning with minimum sugar." It is pointed out that fruits can be put up without sugar and that fruit juices and pulps may be preserved without it, to be sweetened or made into jelly when the pressure for sugar supplies is easier than it will be for the next few months.

Sugar in countries where control of price and supply is not fully effective has been put up without sugar and is still this year. In the United States the retail price by primary agreements and by rigid control of distribution has been held to 10 cents a pound.

Every cent to the pound amounts in the United States to \$80,000,000 a year on the national retail bill. The difference between control and unrestricted marketing in the United States is therefore equivalent to \$80,000,000 a year in the cost of sugar to the people.

The attitude of the Food Administration towards prices is expounded in a letter by the Hoover to United States Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, under date of July 8, in response to an invitation to submit his views.

Prices must be held high enough to maintain production. The cost of production is not the same in every district, nor in every plant in the same district, nor in the same plant at different seasons. To cut the price to the point which will give no more than a fair return to those in the most favorable situation will cut off a great many whose production is needed. To offer prices that will give a profit in every case will permit inordinate profits for some.

In setting upon fair prices a level is to be sought which will keep substantially the whole industry going. There is usually a fringe of production that we must get along without. It would not do to raise the price to every body, say 25 per cent. to make it worth while for a few growers on the edge of production to increase the total by a small fraction.

On the other hand, as in the packing industry, a price level that would be sufficient for the large packers would put many of the small packers out of business, and the country needs their production.

The remedy suggested to equalize conditions is to establish prices as nearly as may be sufficient to maintain the industry as a whole and to levy a heavy tax on excess profits. The profiteer is abhorrent and his practices are detestable, but his prices must be allowed at a level that

**THE JUNKMAN'S BELLS.**

They Make Life Wearisome for the Dweller in the City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It was in THE SUN recently that I saw a statement that a new anti-noise order had been sent out by the Police Commissioner and we were to be saved at least from some of the many absolutely unnecessary noises.

A few years ago there was much noise and "hubbub" about an "anti-noise society," but we hear nothing of it now, and the most useless, nerve racking and unnecessary noise of all seems to be on the increase.

This is the noise from the deliberately rung bells of the junk cart. The man who pushes or drives it seems to have ransacked all the junk piles he could get and secured from three to five bells which were guaranteed not to be in harmony with each other or any other sound on earth. He swings them high on his cart so that a slight roughness in the pavement or a slight up and down movement of the handles of his two wheeled cart will produce the torture continually. When he drives a poor old "saxophone" (society for prevention of cruelty to animals) along a street he swings the bells high on the wagon, and for fear they will not make noise enough he connects a leading rope to his arm or hand. By constant jerking he can keep the hideous jangle going continuously.

I happen to live in a front apartment with two bedrooms looking both ways out and down the street, so before the night's rest is complete, as I work till 1 A. M., I am awakened by the junk bells a block away, and they pass, sometimes following each other within 100 feet and sometimes one going east and one west, often at the rate of five an hour. Sometimes, but rarely, you see one stop and pick up five cents worth of junk, which some dweller has given to the janitor or janitress, but a little observation and calculation will prove that on the average a junkman has rung his bells into the ears of no less than 5,000 weary New Yorkers for every five cents worth of junk he has collected.

Just to time them one I made a table by the clock as they passed, each one being distinctly heard from six to eleven minutes, and they passed as follows:

7:16 A. M.—Cart, two bells, moving west; time within hearing, eleven minutes.  
7:22 A. M.—Cart, three bells, moving west; time within hearing, 14 minutes.  
7:40 A. M.—Wagon, three bells, moving east; time within hearing, 14 minutes.  
8:03 A. M.—Two carts pass in either direction; time confused, eight to ten minutes.  
8:13 A. M.—Wagon, three bells, moving west; time within hearing, 14 minutes.

Only one of these carts stopped in the block and received a small mercenary stone, probably for nothing, yet all disturbed the peace of the block, containing perhaps 5,000 persons.

I complained to the policeman, but got little satisfaction. I used up half a dozen telephone calls to headquarters and for a couple of days the noise was

reduced, and then it came back as bad or worse than ever.

It is impossible for a musically trained ear not to be greatly disturbed by this inharmonious and discordant jangle; impossible to read or write with comfort, and study and thinking are out of the question until the noise has passed.

I made a complaint to the Board of Health and was referred to the Police Department. Though half New York is sent to an insane asylum by the constant racket it seems to be of no interest to them.